ALMOST A MURDER

T. Duncan Carved by an Angry Husband.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

At twenty minutes of 8 o'clock last night a woman drove up to the Queen's Hospital in a hack and asked admittance for a man who was with her. The man was bleeding from many wounds about the hands, head and shoulders, made by a keen knife blade, and presented a horrible sight to the hospital staff when taken into the operating room. The woman gave the man's name as T. H. Duncan and her own as Mrs. Virginia Pangelly. She refused to make any statement to the hospital authorities as to the manner in which the man had been wounded.

Superintendent Eckhardt at once telephoned for Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, who hastened to the hospital. Dr. Waterhouse and the nurses were stanching the wounds of the man and the woman was still waiting. The Deputy Sheriff questioned the woman closely and learned that Duncan was about 45 years of age, a native of Great Britain, and was living in Kewalo at No. 973 Queen street, in the house of one W. Pangelly. He learned that Duncan has been calling at the Pangelly house for about nine months and three weeks ago moved into the house, and domestic infelicity shortly after ensued between Pangelly and his wife. Pangelly is employed in the grocery department of T. H. Davies & Co., and is about 63 years of age. Duncan is employed in the pattern department of the Honolulu Iron Works.

Pangelly went out about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and shortly afterwards Mrs. Pangelly and Duncan went out riding in the Pangelly buggy, returning to the house about 7 o'clock last night. The husband chided his wife about going out with Duncan, and Duncan took a hand in the controversy between husband and wife, interfering to such an extent as to tell Pangelly that it was none of his business. A fight ensued between the men, ending in Pangelly going to the kitchen, where he procured a carving knife, with which he returned to where Duncan stood. He wielded his blade with terrible effect, slashing Duncan over the left shoulder, on the head, and cut his left hand in a horrible manner. The palm is literally cut to shreds, every tendon being severed. The right hand was cut in a similar manner, but not so thoroughly. When first brought to the hospital Mr. Eckhardt thought the man would not live long. He was put under anaesthetics and the wounds were closed as far as practicable.

As soon as Mr. Chillingworth ascertained who the knife wielder was, he went to the Pangelly house. There were no lights in it, but after entering Pangelly was found. When a light was struck the officers were horrified to see Pangelly almost saturated with blood. His clothes were reeking with blood and it was smeared over his face and hands, showing that the struggle must have been a fearful one. When the Deputy Sheriff entered the house, Pangelly said:

"I am all right, Mr. Chillingworth, I've been waiting for you." On the way up to the station house he remarked to the deputy:

"I have stood this thing as long as I could."

He was booked at the station for investigation pending the condition of the wounded man.

A divorce suit was pending in the Circuit Court last December between the Pangellys which was settled out of court.

Saturday Court Notes.

Divorces were granted Saturday by Judge Robinson in the following cases: Mary M. Malian vs. K. C. Malian, Mary Harrub vs. Ernest L. Harrub, and Vida vs. Vida.

A discontinuance was filed in the case of the Heeia Agricultural Co. vs. Frank Pahia, ejectment.

Judge Robinson adjourned court for the term on Saturday afternoon.

MAY DIVIDE THE SOUTHERN MISSIONS

American Board's Plan to Leave Micronesia to Germans and English.

Despite the fact that negotiations are now going on for the transfer of the Micronesia missions, as they now stand, to the boards of other nations, the local branch of the American board is preparing for the issuance of three books in the language of the Gilbert Islands. The books were first printed a decade ago, and as the pages were not electrotyped the work of reprinting will now be done.

The volumes which are to be brought forth once more consist of books which are used in the schools of the group of islands, a geography, an arithmetic and a volume of Bible stories which serves at once as a reading book and for instruction in Biblical knowledge. All were written by Mrs. Bingham, the wife of Dr. Hiram Bingham, who served for many years in the South Seas. The volumes were first issued in editions of 1000 and have become well known in the islands for which they were intended. There was at first a smaller geography, which was in fact a primary text book, but now there is being no reissue of that, owing to the fact that the scholarship is being conducted on a higher scale.

There will be issued at this time five hundred volumes each of the three books, and it is expected that these will last the missions for many years. The books will be sent to the various mission stations and thence distributed to the people as they are needed. The central station from which the books

(Continued on page 8.)

LAHAINA; The Original Seat of Government.

LAHAINA! Yes, that name would have a foreign sound to many an American today; toll away back when Polk was welcoming Texas into the Union, at the time when Scott was establishing the Mexican boundaries for that turbulent little country, and Fremont was acquainting the Golden West with the "glorious stars and stripes," in the days when the best of the land were not ashamed of sperm candles, Lahaina was nearer to the American people than was San Francisco, and of vastly greater importance than that little town, which had not then outgrown its baby name, "Yerba Buena." Almost any one of the captains of the five hundred and upward whaling ships which in those days cast anchor in the bay of New Bedford, Mass., once in each four years, could, as he parted from a brother for another cruise in the trying work of providing for the illumination of the world, have called to him, "I'll see you later—at Lahaina." He of the same time, who might have sought to know the history of the oil of his lamp, would probably have found something like this an outline of his story: "The fat of a whale harpooned in the Pacific anywhere from the frozen waters of the Behring sea to the hot currents 'on the line,' tried out and 'coopered up' on board a whaler, discharged and reloaded on a provision ship at Lahaina, carried agound the Horn to New Bedford," etc.

A thriving town was Lahaina in those days—the seat of royalty, and a commercial center of no mean importance, its waters often weathering upward of half a hundred whalers at one time "between seasons." (At one time, in the early fifties, there were eighty-four whalers anchored at Lahaina. On April 18, 1859, there were fifty-one at anchor when a heavy kona—southern gale—blew up. Those ships nearest shore had to wait for the others to weigh anchor and get out of the way. They all put out to sea but one, farthest in shore, which was forced to remain. Fortunately it rode out the storm with little or no damage being done.—Ed.) It was the port of entry for numerous provision ships as well, and had a resident American Consul, under whose care was a United States marine hospital. Courts of several degrees and a police system bespeak a settled government; a public reading room, a seamen's chapel, several churches, day and boarding schools, and a seminary for young men, are evidences of a prosperous community. The ships took the attention of most of the people. Every vessel was allowed to sell or barter to the extent of $200 free of duty. English, American and Mexican money passed current, the Mexican dollars often being at a premium when a shipment of coin to China was intended. There was a dearth of the smaller denominations and private copper issues were common. The expedient of chiseling silver quarters into halves was tried until the wily Chinamen took to shaving off the straight edges, thus making the bits more nearly thirds of quarters than halves. Provision ships brought cargoes from the Atlantic States; stocked Lahaina's three ship chandleries and her general merchandise stores; to some extent sold to the Chinese shops, which existed in the place long before the era of coolie labor; and supplied what foreign liquor was consumed—not openly, however, for Lahaina was nominally a prohibition town. Whale oil in barrels from the various whaling ships made up the return cargoes.

Every native kuleana, excepting such parts as were under cultivation for taro for home consumption, was farmed with a view to supplying the needs of the whalers. Sweet potatoes, vegetables of all kinds, bananas and chickens all found a ready market and were raised in great quantities. While Lanai today meets the local demand for watermelons, Lahaina had among the whalers an enviable reputation for the melons grown here.

A considerable source of revenue to the crown was the supplying of water to the vessels. An arm of the Lahainaluna stream was diverted into a small stone reservoir on what are now the McCann premises, and two pumps were kept busy there raising water to fill the casks. These were towed ashore in long lines by means of ropes run through loops fastened under the hoops, then were rolled up the hundred yards of street past the courthouse and filled by the men at the pumps. Here there were occasionally lively scenes between the Portuguese sailors and the natives, and at such times the dusky police found the much-coveted opportunity for jerking a haole down the street to the "lock up," from which he was, however, soon released, and the matter quickly forgotten. The shore boats, manned as they have always been by native crews, than whom there are none more nearly perfect masters of an open boat in any sea, formed a considerable fleet and controlled a profitable patronage plying past the breakwater and the reef.

Lahaina has a mixed population. The district to the present time is considered one of the most distinctively Hawaiian localities in the group, and, of course, in the days of the whalers the natives greatly outnumbered all other nationalities. Nevertheless, the white minority, who were principally English and Americans in about equal numbers, controlled the important business interests and determined the trend of government. The king had early been induced to call a constitutional convention and to sign a Declaration of Rights, guaranteeing security of individual property; and, in 1840, the first written constitution of the islands, drawn in accordance with the precepts of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, was proclaimed. It had been prepared in a two story coral-building which then stood on what are now the public school premises. The prime minister was usually of a different nationality from his sovereign and wielded a strong influence over him. Some of the captains, not a few mates, and a great many of the sailors, which latter usually hailed from the "Western Islands" (Azores), settled in Lahaina from time to time. Some of these soldiers of fortune drifted away; others became wealthy and went elsewhere to spend their money; but Lahaina has always shared equally with other parts of the group the reputation of being a "lotus land" from which the wayfarer, once having reached it, is very loath to depart; and the town has retained to the present time a very large per cent of "old inhabitants."

Whether or not the aggregate of foreign influence resulted in ultimate good to the majority of the inhabitants is not a question to be answered lightly. True it is that enlightenment came from across the sea, but sadly true as well that thence came also the seeds of death. Those who labored with singleness of purpose to teach the ignorant natives the "good way," and those who were their leaders in the grossest forms of debauchery and licentiousness, spoke the same language. Time shows that the weaker people, having drunk so much more deeply of the poison than of aught else offered by the stronger, are rapidly going to their graves and leaving their land to strangers.

Lahaina's most prosperous period extended through the forties and fifties. In the early sixties there came a change. The roadstead of the port, though ordinarily well sheltered, was exposed during "southerly blows." Oahu's excellent natural harbor drew ship masters thither, royalty built a pretentious palace in the growing town of Honolulu and Lahaina came to be looked upon as a place of country residence. Then kerosene oil began to invade the territory of whale oil and in every advance it made it was victorious. The consequent reduction in the price of oil, added to the havoc the confederate cruisers wrought upon many of the whalers at home off New Bedford during the war, disheartened those toilers of the sea, and Lahaina watched with a sad heart her trade disappear. Then, as if to add insult to injury, such whalers as did remain in the Pacific chose Honolulu, and later San Francisco, because of the greater amount of amusement to be found in these ports, as their stopping places; unless, indeed, they had made poor catches, when they put in at Lahaina where accommodations were less expensive! By 1870 the number calling each year had dwindled to one or two, and the last American Consul to Lahaina was called home.

The departure of the whalers was a signal for the leading citizens of Lahaina to turn the attention of the people of the district to other pursuits. Kohala and Makawao were succeeding in the cultivation of sugar cane; why should not Lahaina, situated on an alluvial fan of wonderfully rich soil and watered, indeed not sufficiently by rains, but by three never failing mountain streams, produce sugar cane? The investment seemed favorable and in the early sixties the "Lahaina Sugar Company" began operations on local and borrowed capital. Henry Dickinson, Sr., proprietor of the principal general merchandise store of the town, was president; C. S. Bartow, postmaster and collector of customs, was secretary; and P. H. Treadway, the sheriff of Maui, was treasurer. The firm of Walker & Allen were the Honolulu agents. The newly formed company entered into a contract with a Mr. Spencer, whose brother was manager of the plantation at Makawao, to purchase and bring around the horn a good mill, which, contrary to their hopes, was destined to make a very slow voyage. Meanwhile the first crop of cane was put in. The company did not intend to farm much land itself, but rather to encourage the planting of the numerous idle plots which had formerly been cultivated, chiefly by Hawaiians, in vegetables for the whalers. In pursuance of this plan they advanced money for the purpose of purchase of seed cane, tools and the like, and as each kuleana had a water right guaranteeing a good supply of water, in the course of a year a considerable crop was in and the need of a mill soon become imperative. But the mill did not arrive.

Encouraged by the success of the Lahaina Sugar Company a second, the Pioneer Mill Co., was formed; two local men, James Campbell and Harry Turton, being the leaders in the movement. These men were one a carpenter and the other a mason, though neither at the time followed his trade, Harry Turton being the proprietor of a billiard hall and bowling alley, and James Campbell, according to common report, making his money from the sale of liquor in a prohibition town. The company borrowed considerable money, a certain Mr. Pitman, who had returned to the States from the islands quite wealthy, being a heavy backer of the enterprise. The Honolulu agents were those of the Lahaina Sugar Company, Walker & Allen. The new company began the cultivation of considerable land itself, and controlled much besides, the owners working it under contract for the plantation. This company planned with much greater sagacity for its own interests than had the first company and accordingly advanced no money for the private cultivation of cane except to land owners who were willing to bind themselves to produce a crop or, in default of that, to turn the land and the water belonging to it over to the plantation on a long term lease. Hawaiians were Hawaiians; it was not long before a large number of leases were signed up; and the next move was to employ the land owners themselves as day laborers under contract.

At the expiration of about a year the Lahaina Sugar Company found itself possessed of a very satisfactory crop of cane, but the long expected mill failed to arrive. In the emergency something had to be done or bankruptcy was inevitable. The manager of the Makawao plantation, who was, as previously stated, the brother of the Mr. Spencer who had gone to Philadelphia to purchase the new mill, took up his plant bodily, placed it on board a schooner, landed it at Lahaina and harvested the overripe crop. By the time the second crop was ready the much delayed mill had arrived and had been installed.

The first mills in use on these islands were very unpretentious creations but none was more so than the one with which the Pioneer Mill Co. harvested its first crop. Three heavy wooden rollers set upright and made to revolve together by means of cogwheels at top and bottom, were the crushers. A long lever projected at the top of one of the rollers, with a pair of mules hitched at the outer end, was the motive power. Three operators were used—a man to drive the mules, and two crouching on opposite sides of the rollers, to send the cane in and out. Each place went one way between two rollers and was returned between the next two; the juice was then transferred to the boiling kettles which constituted the next department of the mill. The kettles were relics of the whaling days, "trying-out pots," and were five in number, graduated in size and set in a row over a sort of furnace, the smallest being over the hottest fire and the largest next to the chimney. The boiling juice was ladled from kettle to kettle and finally into the cooling pans. Thence it went into a centrifugal turned by means of a small upright engine, and leaving that it had been through the third department of the mill and was sugar. The sugar was forwarded in kegs to the Honolulu agents and it "paid," even when produced in such a crude way.

Not more than two or three crops had been harvested by either of the Lahaina plantations when, by the failure of a San Francisco firm (Brooks & Co.) their Honolulu agents (Walker & Allen) were forced to close their doors, and bankruptcy, it seemed for a time, would be the ineyitable end of the young plantations. Both hung in the balance, as it were, until a Mr. Pitman (previously mentioned as a heavy creditor of the Pioneer Mill Co.) gave that plantation an opportunity to recover itself by extending the time for the payment of money due him and relinquishing his claims to any interest in the loan. The Lahaina Sugar Co., less fortunate, was forced to sell to its rival, and as most of the cane being cultivated for that company was not under lease, nothing was realized from this source. The Pioneer Mill Co. was able to dictate prices and buy in this cane at a handsome profit. Eventually most of the land on which it stood came into the control of the company, and for a time no one entered the field to compete with the Pioneer Mill, which grew strong and prospered.

About 1870 there were still some water rights controlled by individuals, and Kamehameha V., together with his prime minister, a Scotchman named F. W. Hutchinson, and Capt. McKee of Ulupalakua, undertook the establishment of a new plantation, under the name of the West Maui Sugar Association. The plan was to assist the natives to grow the cane, the company agreeing to buy and grind it; a plan that could be guaranteed to result in total failure where the land owners were no more determined laborers than the Hawaiians proved themselves to be. In a few years the Pioneer Mill Co. bought the newly erected mill, took up what leases the West Maui Sugar Association held, and since then there has not been land enough left vacant for any other plantations to gain a foothold.

Succeeding years have seen several changes in the ownership of the Pioneer Mill Co. Its growth has been parallel with that of other large sugar plantations of the islands. What was apparently a drawback a few years ago—scarcity of water—has been overcome by the sinking of wells and the erection of pumping plants. Now the company has only the common need of all of the Hawaiian plantations—more hands for the cane fields, and good prices for sugar.

Lahaina Today: The place can be described quite acurately in the short expression, "one vast sugar plantation." To a person approaching from the sea it presents a beautiful, quiet, inviting scene, the tree covered strip near the shore with its tall cocoanuts and wide spreading "monkey-pods" being very noticeable. Back and beyond is the lighter green of the cane fields, extending several miles either way along the coast and from two to two and a half miles up the hill sides; higher yet is the bare red of the unwatered slopes, shading into gray in the grassy regions; and finally come the tree-covered summits, which are much of the time half obscured from view by the clouds. Here in these heights is the source of the surface water, which makes its way in never failing streams to the plantation ditches and serves for the irrigation of the upland cane. Here, also, is the head of the abundant underground flow which, through the pumping stations, is made to water the lowland cane. Lahaina is on the leeward side of West Maui, and, consequently, the lowlands receive very light rainfall. There was, however, certainly a time in some past geological period when West Maui was deluged with rain, which cut away the mountain sides, washed out deep, narrow valleys, and deposited the fertile detritus on the lowlands and in the adjacent sea. In such a way was made the flat part of Lahaina, which is of considerable extent, very rich, and comparatively free from stones, the soil being in many places twenty feet deep.

Comparatively few land owners are using their own water, and in consequence there are very few persons cultivating more than house shrubbery. Some scattering banana patches, a dozen or so vegetable gardens cultivated by Japanese, and a moderate sized lime orchard—all very good, but small—represent the total amount of local farming done independent of and unrelated to the sugar industry. A flock of chickens or a small pen of pigs is occasionally met, but there is plenty of room and a good market for more good chickens. Several Japanese are making a profit from milk cows. The difficulty is to get good green feed. Cane tops are the common feed of horses, but these are not so good for cows. The leafy branches of mimosa, which grows wild in gulches and has to be cut out of the cane fields, make the test milk food.

Lahaina has a considerable white population, nearly all being plantation employes; of churches there are several; of schools, one graded grammar school, and one Catholic school of about an equal attendance; and, two miles above the town, a manual training school for Hawaiian boys—Lahainaluna Seminary. This seminary is a boarding school supported by the government and is very old. The town has several general merchandise stores, and an ever increasing number of small Japanese shops. Nearly all branches of trade and most of the professions are represented. The total population of the district is 4332. Two hotels find it profitable to do business; the same with spasm of forty flasks. There is an ice and soda water factory. A greater number of steamers call at Lahaina than at any other island port, Honolulu excepted, thus making the connection with the capital, seventy-five miles distant, very satisfactory. Sugar vessels, loaded with lumber or other freight, occasionally touch at the Lahaina landing, but more frequently at Kahaa, which is in the district, and is about four miles away and reached by the plantation railway. Most of the local trade is with Honolulu.

It may be asked: "Does Lahaina invite enterprise other than the cultivation of sugar?" In reply it can be said that the town has very little outlying territory to draw from, the tillable land of West Maui not being extensive, and that therefore its resources are limited. Its geographical position—half way between Honolulu and Hilo—will always make the place important as a stopping point for steamers. Some persons think that eventually much of the trade of Central Maui will pass through Lahaina, this place being the first Maui port of call from Honolulu, and having a much better sheltered harbor than Central Maui possesses. This can only be, however, when a railroad twenty-five miles in length around the mountains has been built to connect the two places. Very little idle land and less idle water (the immense waste of water in times of freshets excepted) is to be found about Lahaina. The climate is well suited to the cultivation of a large variety of fruits and vegetables; the products would find a ready market, the amount of labor necessary to be expended and the probable profit would compare favorably with the same in other localities, but sugar pays better. The present need is the closer and more careful cultivation of small plots where it is not the intention to plant cane. Property owners now do without quick growing fruits and vegetables, and bemoan the absence of them, because they have not learned to utilize their small idle plots.

"It is well known that the plantations of the islands are suffering from the need of field hands and from the resulting increase in wages. If, as many suppose, this condition of affairs will eventually result in the division of the plantations into small sections to be farmed under contract, then new conditions will present themselves. If again, in addition to the increased expenses of cultivation, there should come the threatened decrease in the price of sugar, other changes may be expected in the plantations. Such a state of affairs would probably cause the relinquishment of much leased land; and in Lahaina, for example, there would be many very valuable holdings open for other cultivation. The place would then invite immigration, and its healthy climate would commend it. These, however, are future contingencies and not present conditions.—W. Elmo Reavis in Hilo Side Lights.

COCOANUT OIL MANUFACTURE

Cocoanut oil manufacture is suggested as a new industry, or a revival of an old one, in a letter of inquiry which the Department of Agriculture has received. The Iowa Soap Co. of Burlington, Ia., writes: "As we have come to use large quantities of cocoanut oil and the supply is very nearly exhausted in New York and San Francisco, it has occurred to us that possibly you might give us the name of some manufacturer in Hawaii from whom we could buy, as we presume it is made there freely.

"If you will kindly give our name to some manufacturer there and have him write us and send us small samples with test of the percentage of free fatty acid, together with prices, freight rates and all information regarding it we would appreciate it very much. We use from fifty to sixty tons per month, which makes it a very important item to us."

Mr. Sedgwick of the Agricultural Experiment Station has started to look into the matter, but does not believe that there is any factory of size in the Territory where cocoanut oil is [illegible] ted from the nut. Whatever exists of cocoanuts there is in the Islands is shipped to San Francisco and then returned to Hawaii in the shape of oil and feed for stock. In his opinion the manufacture of the oil would be profitable to the Islands, if sufficient cocoanuts were raised to supply a factory sufficiently large to pay for the investment in machinery. A good many years ago cocoanut oil was manufactured in the Islands and exported to California, and it is believed that there may still be a small factory somewhere in the Territory, as the oil is used in some places by the natives for hair dressing. Formerly, also, the oil was used in lamps for illuminating purposes.

The greater part of the cocoanut oil used in the manufacture of soap is shipped to San Francisco from Samoa and from the Tongan Islands, though the greater part of the copra from the latter place goes to Australia.